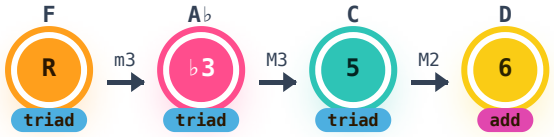
# Fm6 Guitar Chord Chart

**F minor 6th · notes F A♭ C D · formula 1 ♭3 5 6 · 13 voicings**

Interactive page: triads-guitar.com/chords/f-m6 · Build any chord: triads-guitar.com/chord-library-app

## The formula



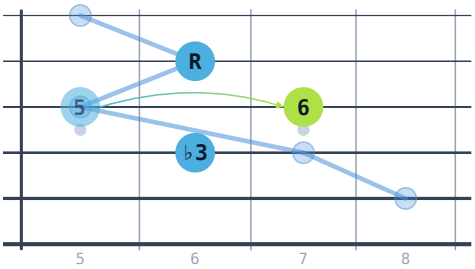

Character: 🌙 dark, cool

**Triad note** root, 3rd or 5th, played in its place **Substitute** an extension on a triad note's string
**Added** an extension on a string of its own **Anchored root** the root on the string below
**Bass** a slash chord's bass note **Doubling** the same note an octave away

## 13 ways to play Fm6

### C shape · 1st inversion

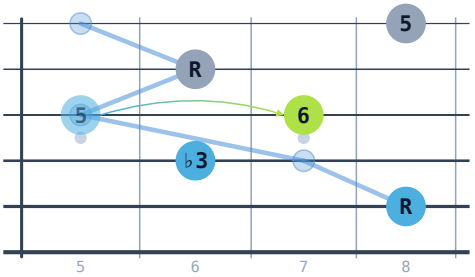
Fm6/A♭




**x x 6 7 6 x**
♭3 6 1 (A♭ D F)
Base triad: F minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### C shape · Root position

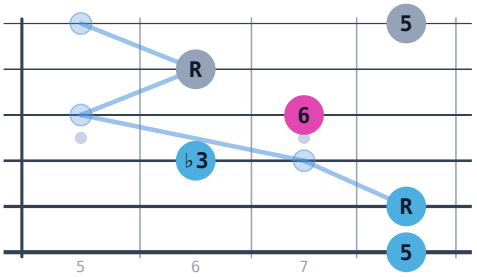
Fm6




**x 8 6 7 6 8**
1 ♭3 6 (F A♭ D)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### C shape · 2nd inversion

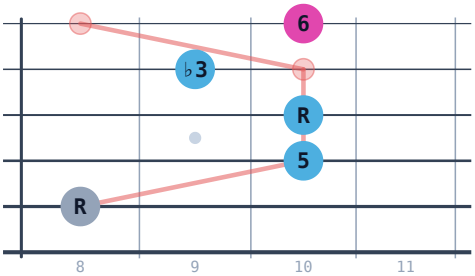
Fm6/C




**8 8 6 7 6 8**
5 1 ♭3 6 (C F A♭ D)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

### A shape · 2nd inversion

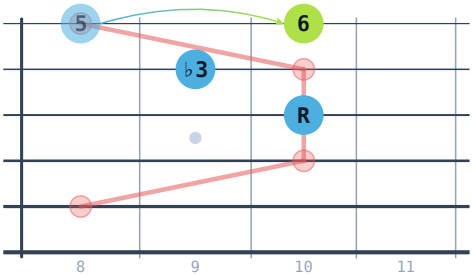
Fm6/C




**x 8 10 10 9 10**
5 1 ♭3 6 (C F A♭ D)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

### A shape · Root position

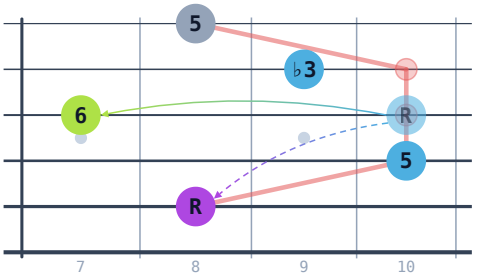
Fm6




**x x x 10 9 10**
1 ♭3 6 (F A♭ D)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### A shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

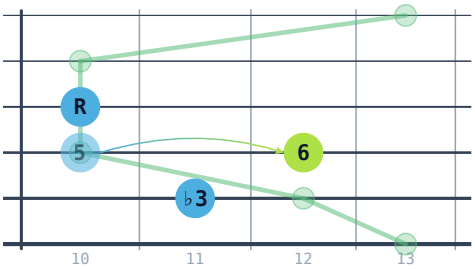
Fm6




**x 8 10 7 9 8**
1 5 6 ♭3 (F C D A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

### G shape · 1st inversion

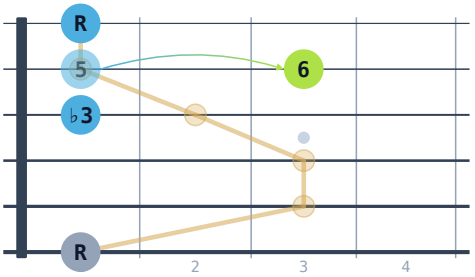
Fm6/A♭




**x 11 12 10 x x**
♭3 6 1 (A♭ D F)
Base triad: F minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### E shape · 1st inversion

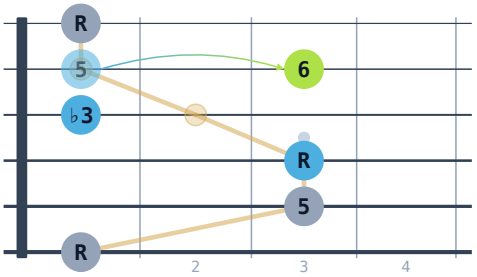
Fm6/A♭




**1 x x 1 3 1**
♭3 6 1 (A♭ D F)
Base triad: F minor, 1st inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### E shape · Root position

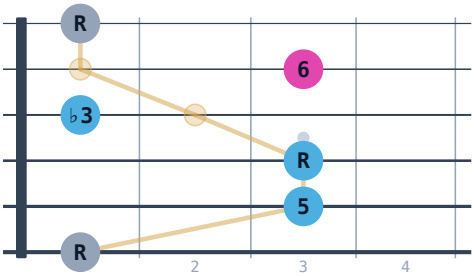
Fm6




**1 3 3 1 3 1**
1 ♭3 6 (F A♭ D)
Base triad: F minor, root position The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### E shape · 2nd inversion

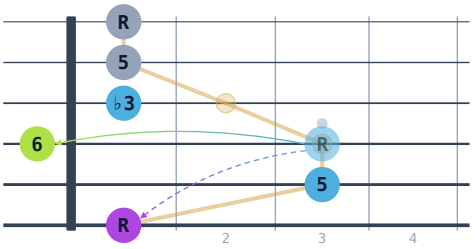
Fm6/C




**1 3 3 1 3 1**
5 1 ♭3 6 (C F A♭ D)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The 6th gets a string of its own.

### E shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

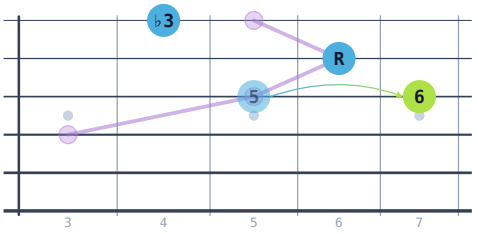
Fm6




**1 3 0 1 1 1**
1 5 6 ♭3 (F C D A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

### D shape · 2nd inversion

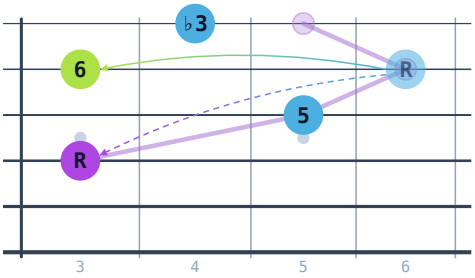
Fm6/D




**x x x 7 6 4**
6 1 ♭3 (D F A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The 6th takes the 5th's string.

### D shape · 2nd inversion · Anchored

Fm6




**x x 3 5 3 4**
1 5 6 ♭3 (F C D A♭)
Base triad: F minor, 2nd inversion The root drops to the string below the triad. The 6th takes the root's string.

## Construction rules

**Start from a triad.** Root, 3rd and 5th, stacked in thirds. The 3rd makes it major or minor; the 5th makes it diminished or augmented when it moves.

**No 7th, no stack.** 6, add9, add11 and 6/9 are a triad with a colour note, not a stack. Without a 7th the chord sounds open rather than jazzy.

**On guitar, something has to give.** Each extension takes the string of a triad note that matters less, usually the 5th, or gets a string of its own. The root and 3rd stay: they say what the chord is.

**The root can move down.** When an extension needs the root's string, the root can drop to the string below the triad: an anchored voicing keeps the bass and frees a string on top.